farther from the fovea in response to contraction of the ciliary body.

2. An intraocular lens in accordance with claim 1 wherein said spring biasing means comprises struts extending radially outwardly from said lens element toward the ciliary body and rearwardly so that their outer ends lie closer to the fovea than does said lens element, the angle between the lengths of said struts and the central plane of said lens being resiliently yieldable in response to contraction of the ciliary body.

3. An intraocular lens according to claim 1 wherein said lens element and said spring biasing means are arranged for implantation within the capsule that holds the crystalline lens in the normal eye.

4. An intraocular lens system capable of providing accommodation comprising a first lens element for implantation in fixed position in the eye, a second lens element to be spaced from said first lens element along the main optical axis of the eye, and spring biasing means operative between said second lens element and the ciliary body when the second lens element is implanted for alternately moving said second lens element bodily all parts in the same direction toward a first position along the optical axis when the ciliary body is relaxed and bodily all parts in the same direction toward a second position when the ciliary body contracts, the optical specifications of said lens elements being selected so that the focal length of the system is longer when said second element is toward said second position than when it is toward said first position.

5. An intraocular lens system according to claim 4 wherein said first lens element is arranged for implantation within the capsule of the eye against the posterior wall thereof, said second lens element and said spring biasing means are arranged for implantation in the anterior chamber with said spring biasing means extending into the capsule and engaging the perimeter thereof, and said second position of said second element is farther from the fovea than said first position.

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